DAILY NATIONAL WHIG.

BY WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1849.

☞ All letters ordering the paper or containing advertisements, must be directed "To C. W. FENTON, Publisher of the National Whig."

☞ Orders for papers must be accompanied by the money, or they will not be attended to.

☞ All money sent will be credited at the par value in Washington City.

☞ All communications for insertion in the paper, all intelligence of every description, all confidential communications must be addressed "To W. G. SNETHEN, Editor of the National Whig," and must be post-paid, or they will not be taken out.

☞ See Prospectus on 1st page.

THE "UNION'S" JOURNALISM.

The political and personal journalism of the Washington Union, since the advent of the present Administration to power, is, perhaps, without a parallel in the annals of partisan warfare. It is the concentration of the gall of bitterness against the People's victor, the distillation of all the evil passions of human nature. The desire for revenge has obscured, and still obscures, all its perceptions of right and justice, to such a degree, that it pursues no path but that leading to the fulfilment of its wicked desires. The expression of its features is Satanic, and its readers of the same faith even shrink back with terror from the unnatural stare of its evil eye. The spirit of the murderer dwells in every one of its lineaments. Its ferocity is only equalled by its thirst for revenge. Hatred—unmitigated hatred of honest ZACHARY TAYLOR and his powerful and upright Cabinet—is at the bottom of every thought that appears in its strictures upon the Administration. The President is a demon in its eyes. All his virtues are vices, and his political destruction, and that of his associates in the Government, is the grand aim and purpose of this central Democratic newspaper's diabolical journalism.

The contributors of editorial articles to the *Union*'s columns have drawn their weapons from the armory of evil. To hurt, to pull down, to destroy, to trample under foot, to kill, are their sole objects, and they are in daily use of the appropriate arms to effect these monstrous purposes. Nor is it the death of the political reputation of the Administration, which is thus compassed, but it is the death also of its personal reputation. These two objects necessarily widen the range, and increase the points of attack. Arrows dipped in the most malignant poisons are thus sped at random, under the presumption, that they will strike somewhere, and inflict a wound. Errors of administration it is not their purpose to expose, and by exposing, correct. It is to prevent a successful administration of public affairs, to make all the acts of the President appear to be evil acts, to persuade the People that the man of their choice is unworthy of their confidence—to hold him up as a devil incarnate, in whom truth resides not—to utterly confound and destroy him and his Cabinet, politically and personally.

The main weapons of attack for the production of such dire results, may be readily conceived. They are falsification of acts, misrepresentation of motive, accusation of corruption, charge of want of virtue. These are precisely the very instruments, by which the *Union* has been and still is endeavoring, every day, to effect its unpatriotic and wicked designs.

Boldly, unblushingly, shamelessly, do its editorial writers, every morning, falsify every public and private act of the President and his cabinet, of which they may chance to obtain a knowledge or inkling. If they announce official information of the acts of the Administration, they take every occasion to accompany it by comments of the grossest personal insult, to the Executive and his chiefs, and to falsify it by the most vindictive glosses and explanations. Not content with this display of malignity and falsehood, they proceed with the utmost coolness to attribute to the Administration, the motives for its acts, and we have not yet met with a single case, in which they have not, either ignorantly or purposely misrepresented those motives, in the most inexcusable manner. To believe these writers, whose contributions are greeted with so much fiendish delight by the Editor of the *Union*, as to secure for them the highest and most eligible place in his paper, Gen. TAYLOR is no better than a common bangman, and the members of his cabinet, unworthy of association with any man pretending to even ordinary decency. These servants of the people are titled, by the *Union*'s editors, with appellations, which the *poissardes* of Paris would be ashamed to use. They are charged as being corrupt to the core, as being utterly devoid of every virtue, as being worse than wild beasts, whom it would be an unfit, as unsafe to trust. And yet, this is the journal that has the consummate impudence, to advise the *National Whig* to be decent and dignified in its conduct! We have no doubt, it will refer to this very article, as proof of our want of decency and dignity, as evidence of our abuse of the Democracy. If it does, we will confess, in advance, for its especial benefit, that the necessity of referring, at any time, to that vehicle of slander and malignity, does render us—but to that extent only—liable to the charge of lack of decency and dignity, and that, if telling the truth of the objects and purposes of the Democratic sachems, or stripping the mask from their hideous faces, be abuse of the Democracy, we acknowledge our guilt, and shall continue to persevere in the work of laying bare the designs of the Democratic leaders and their venomous mouth-piece, the *Union*, without fear or favor. We are well aware, that he, who wrestles with pots and kettles, is apt to get blackened in the contest, but as we never shrink from the performance of duty, however disagreeable it may be, we shall not spare the journalists of the *Union*, even at the risk of having our dignity or decency called in question by them, while writhing under the infliction of the punishment, which their own temerity may have provoked.

But what has the Administration done, to merit the species of partisan warfare, which the Union has been and still is waging against it, with such beast-like ferocity and fury? Its offences are, that General Taylor permitted the people to make him President, and that he has begun, and will continue until it is finished, the good work of bringing the *personnel* of the Government back to its original purity. The editors of the Union, and their associates throughout the country in the confidence of their party, will never forgive Gen. Taylor for consenting to be a candidate for the Presidency, will never forgive those who were instrumental in originally bringing forward his name for that office, and who voted for and elected him, will never forgive him for embodying in such popular formularies, as his letters ire, the true doctrines of Whiggery, and executing them after he came to be President. *Hinc illæ lacrymæ.* Hence the origin of their calumnies. Before the election, they misrepresented, they perverted the meaning of all General Taylor's letters. Since the election, they do the same thing, though what they say now of those productions, is diametrically opposite to what they then said of them. Gen. Taylor is a devil, said they, before the election, because he comes eating and drinking. He is a devil now, say they, because he fasts and abstains from the exercise of kingly powers. Since he has entered upon the performance of his official duties, he has done precisely what they, before the election, said he would do—except that his motives are different from those ascribed to him by them—and lo! they condem him *totis viribus* as having violated his pledges. He has removed from office every man whom he has found to lack the possession of the prerequisites, enumerated in his Inaugural, as he said he should do, and the Union's editors have set up the howl of proscription for opinion's sake. Every displaced officer is, in their eyes, a political martyr, whose room can never be supplied by any appointee, unless he be a Democrat. No Whig—this is their morning homily—is capable of discharging the duties of public office, from President Taylor down to a country postmaster, the total receipts of whose office are one dollar per annum. The people did wrong, were guilty of a crime, say they, in electing General Taylor to be their Chief Magistrate. His cabinet officers are not fit to discharge the duties of a justice of the peace in a frontier settlement. All his appointees, they further charge, are, without exception, dishonest, incapable, faithless, worthless, villains, importers, enemies of their country, and better fitted to be inmates of a penitentiary than recipients of the public confidence. And yet, in the midst of this sweeping condemnation of everything that President Taylor has done and is doing, Democratic office-holders—we have authority for what we are about to say—who are subscribers to the Washington Union, and the warm approvers of its vile abuse of the Administration, are daily and hourly applying to the Executive to be retained in office, and Democrats, who applaud and approve the disgraceful partisan and personal warfare waged against the Administration by this same journal, are constantly thrusting their impertinent interference into the counsels of the appointing power, and boldly seeking to secure the appointment of their associates to office. This is a species of office-seeking that is entirely new to this country. It is nothing more than an attempt of the defeated party to convert his defeat into a victory. It is a quartering upon the enemy. It is an open defiance of the popular will, as expressed at the ballot-box. It is an impudent attempt by the defeated to proscribe the victors. It is meddling with what does not concern them. It is not office-begging, for it lacks the air of mendicancy. It is rather office-demanding. They come to their opponents, whom they daily hold up through the columns of the *Union* as unworthy of the People's confidence, as unfit to be the servants of a free people, and demand as a right to be retained in, or to be appointed to, office. The Departments are constantly harrassed with such applications. What are we to think of men who can be guilty of such conduct? The least that can be said of them is, that they are not worthy of the confidence of honest men. We can assure them, that their efforts either to deceive or drive the Administration into reposing official confidence in them will utterly fail.

The conductor of the Union, and his editorial co-laborers, as we have already said, have not only waged a political warfare against the Administration, but they have descended from the legitimate sphere of journalism into the arena of personal hostilities. One would have supposed that a journal which deprecated with so much feeling, and justice, too, the personalities of a portion of the more violent Whig press against Mr. Polk and his Administration, would never have laid itself liable to have its own arguments against this vice retorted upon itself. But so it is; it has done so. Living in a glass house, it has taken to throwing stones against the glass houses of its neighbors. We confess we have been utterly unable to account satisfactorily for this voluntary degradation of our contemporary. Degraded as it was, as the apologist of Mr. Polk and his usurpations, its position then was honor itself compared to what it is now. It is now an outlaw, an Ishmael, a scorpion, a second Gottfried, whose delight is to revel in personalities, to show no quarter to human imperfections, to outrage all the proprieties of society, to poison the fountains of political intelligence. Wey def the production, in any language, of personal articles, in point of savage falsehood, violent assumptions, and abusive slander, in regard to public men, equal to those with which the *Union* has been filled since the 4th of March last. Read every morning the ferocious attacks upon President Taylor, and say whether the records of slander can produce anything that shall begin to be equal to them. Read the daily outpourings of abuse of the several cabinet ministers, descending from strictures upon the exercise of the appointing power confided to them, by law, down to puerile verbal criticisms, without force or wit, upon their state papers, and say, whether the newspaper press, since the invention of printing, has ever afforded anything even remotely like them. The annals of the lowest and most abject of the London or New York personal press, do not furnish an example of personal persecution equal to that which the Union has waged and still wages against Colonel Warren.

We have read in books of the plans and schemes and measures of banditti, hatched and perfected in their mountain hiding places, for the destruction of the life and wealth of hapless wayfarers, and carried into execution on the high-way afterwards, but none of their plans, schemes or measures have ever come up, in our opinion, to those designed by the Editors of the Union, and set forth with such deadly intent in the columns of their journal, for the destruction of political and personal reputation. The floodgates of falsehood, the sluices of detraction and slander against the Administration are opened, and their black waters, desolating everything they come in contact with, flow in rivers through the columns of the Union, and the Democratic leaders shout hosannas at the spectacle, and freely lend their means to support the vehicle that goes among the people freighted with this poison. We hold every Democrat, who gives countenance to the Washington Union, who supports it by subscribing to it, who admits it into his family, to be the approver of its slanders and defamation of the Administration. He is equally culpable with its conductor and its Editors. It is no trenching upon the right to freedom of speech, upon the right of freedom of opinion, to condemn a vehicle of personal and political abuse and slander, such as the Union is, as unfit to be admitted into decent society. But, without desiring to go so far as this, in our condemnation of that paper's political and personal journalism, we do not hesitate to repeat, that we regard every subscriber of that journal, as *particeps criminis*, as the utterer of its foul slanders against our good President and his worthy cabinet and the people who voted for Gen. TAYLOR. That there are thousands of intelligent and reading Democrats, who disapprove of the conduct of the Union, we have no doubt, and, if what we hear be true, that paper has begun to realize that disapproval in a withdrawal of Democratic support. If that portion of the Democratic party, which has confidence in Gen. TAYLOR and his Administration, would do themselves justice, they would at once make the Union feel their displeasure and disapprobation of its brutal, assassinating and wicked course of conduct. It is now the mouth-piece of an unscrupulous political junta, whose sole object is, to regain power in 1852, at any price, at any sacrifice; and as we do not mean to let them have their own way, if we can help it, we shall not cease to denounce the indecent and undignified journalism of the Union, as one of the foul means by which they hope to carry their point. So far as the present Administration is concerned, it will not be turned to the left or right, by a thousand such journals as the Union. Our object in noticing its journalism at all, is to draw the attention of the public mind to its character and arouse all good, just and candid men to its condemnation.

MR. MATTESON.

Some of our opponents in New York recently charged Mr. MATTESON, the member elect from the Oneida District, with having procured the nomination of Mr. KELLOG, United States Marshal for the Northern District of that State, by misrepresentation. It will be seen by the following letter from Mr CLAYTON to Mr. SPENCER of Utica, that the whole story is utterly untrue. Thus is another falsehood nailed to counter.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1849.

SIR: In answer to your inquiries, I have barely time amidst the press of public business here, to say that Mr. Matteson, the Representative elect, who solicited the appointment of Mr. Kellogg, as Marshal of the Northern District of New York, *made no misrepresentation to me, and spoke of no agreement between any persons here to procure the appointment;* and that *all the charges against him* in regard to this matter which have been circulated, tending in any manner to injure his character as a gentleman and a man of truth and honor, are, so far as I have the means of knowledge, *utterly and absolutely false.*

Very respectfully, &c.,
JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Hon. J. A. SPENCER, Utica, New York.

The Virginians saw that three of their Democratic officers were spared, to operate upon the election for Congress. They were not blinded by this forbearance.—*Union of Saturday.*

While it is utterly untrue that such was the motive in re-appointing to office the three Democrats alluded to, honest people will know how to estimate this shameless avowal of want of confidence in the Administration by the Virginia Democracy, who are daily demanding at its hands evidences of its confidence in them in the shape of public office! We should like to know what the *Union* would say if its Virginia friends were spared the opportunity, hereafter, of ascribing a false motive to the President's honest forbearance.

☞ The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* compares Gen. TAYLOR to Nero! The *Augusta Age* says that he is an Honest Iago!! These two Democratic journals affect the possession of a character for integrity, honor, and justice. *Ex duobus disce omnes.*

☞ We learn from the *Union* of yesterday, that the Gold Dollar will shortly be issued, that the delay has been occasioned by the time necessary to prepare the dies, and that $100,000 are in readiness for stamping and milling.

PROUDHONISM.

Some of our contemporaries do not appear to be blessed with a very acute appreciation of the right of property—so far as the contents of the National Whig are concerned. They practice, in relation to us, with great rigor, the doctrine of Proudhon, who teaches, that all property is a theft—or as it is more elegantly expressed in the original, *La propriete, c'est le vol.* They republish matter which appears exclusively in this journal, not only without the least acknowledgment of the source whence they get it, but, to all appearances, with a studied design of avoiding the giving of the requisite credit. This want of editorial courtesy, to speak of the act in the most delicate terms, has been so marked towards us, that we hardly know how to treat it seriously. We know of no cause whatever for its display, nor can we conceive of any motive to induce it, that is at all satisfactory. It is a species of Proudhonism, as we have already intimated, and is utterly unworthy of the parties who are guilty of it. But what makes it the more inexplicable is, that the practice is confined to journals of high reputation otherwise, for honesty, fair-dealing, wealth, and wide circulation. No longer ago than the 3d instant, the Charleston Courier of that date copied, without giving us the credit, the recent circular of the Commissioner of Customs, which was exclusively published in the National Whig. Again: many of the leading journals have, in every instance since the commencement of the present Administration, given credit, with the utmost care, to the National Intelligencer, for the official lists of appointments heralded by that journal and ours simultaneously, while the lists published exclusively in the National Whig were cautiously republished without a word of acknowledgment. We do not allude to this matter with any design to complain of the injustice thus done to us, but merely to inform our exchanges, that if the thing occurs again, the party guilty of the discourtesy will not be afforded an opportunity of repeating his offence of Proudhonism.

HENRY F. TALLMADGE.

This gentleman was appointed Marshal for the Southern District of New York, on Saturday last, in place of ELY MOORE. Mr. TALLMADGE enjoys a high reputation for business talents of the first order, and, we doubt not, his selection will meet with the general approbation of the people of the District. We are looking with some curiosity to see, whether the *Union* will treat Mr. MOORE as a martyr to proscription for opinions' sake.

General Barrow declines.

General Barrow has published in the Banner the following Card, withdrawing from the contest. His course exhibits a devotion to the cause above self, and a generous deference to the wishes of those whose prime object has been to promote union and harmony in our ranks, and will endear him still more closely to the great body of the Whig party, which he has served in various positions, with fidelity and distinction. In declining a further canvass for Congress, he retires from a position to which his talents and acquirements were happily and peculiarly adopted.

As a representative in Congress, few men have risen so rapidly to the enjoyment of a national reputation.—*Nashville True Whig.*

A CARD.

There appears to be little or no prospect of adopting any plan by which the Whigs may have but one candidate for Congress in this District. I believe that dissensions and divisions would inevitably arise in our ranks from the continuance, even for a month, of the present state of things, and most probably result in the election of a Democrat from one of the truest Whig Districts in the Union. I have determined, therefore, to withdraw from the canvass.

Identified with the Whig party in feeling and principle, and desiring most ardently the success of the noble and honest old Chief, whom we labored so faithfully to elect to the Presidency, I retire without regret, and with the proud consciousness that I have endeavored to discharge my duties in Congress to the best of my ability, and, as far as I have been able to ascertain, that I have succeeded in doing so to the satisfaction of the Whigs of the District.

WASHINGTON BARROW.

Nashville, April 26, 1849.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The Legislature of Michigan, before its adjournment, adopted the following joint resolutions, submitted by the Hon. E. G. Berry, in the Senate, relative to Slavery and the Slave trade in the District of Columbia:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, that the existence of Slavery and the Slave trade at the seat of our National Government, "is an evil of serious magnitude, which greatly impairs the prosperity and happiness of the District, and casts the reproach of inconsistency upon the free institutions established among us."

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to urge the passage of a law that shall put an end to the Slave trade in the District of Columbia without delay, and also provide for ascertaining the views of the people of said District upon the question of the entire abolition of Slavery therein.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward copies of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The vote on their adoption stood, in the Senate, ayes 17, nays 5—in the House, ayes 37, nays 9.

EXPEDITION TO OREGON.—The New Orleans Delta says that Major Belger left that city on the 26th ult. for Leavenworth, to take charge of the Quartermaster's command of the expedition to Oregon.

The expedition will be one of great interest, as it will be the first organized military command that has ever yet proceeded across the Rocky Mountains.

This command will be composed of the rifle regiment, with a company of artillery, and was to start on the first of May.

LOSS OF LIFE ON LAKE MICHIGAN.—The schr. John Lillie, Captain Keaho, of Chicago, was capsized during the recent blow, when between Great Traverse and the North Manitou, and it is feared that all on board are lost. The Indians first brought the news over to the Manitous, and reported that they had found eight dead bodies. The Lillie had on board twelve or fifteen passengers and crew, and was proceeding up the lake for a load of bark, shingles, &c.

A HEROIC DEATH.—During the burning of the steamer General Pike, on the Mississippi, near New Orleans, Col. Butler, a citizen of Texas, who was lately appointed to an office by President Taylor, and was well known throughout the Union, endeavored to save a lady who was travelling in his company, but in doing so lost his own life, and was burnt with the boat. The lady was saved. The boat took fire at night, when all were asleep.—*Raleigh, North Carolina, Register.*

NAVAL.—The U. S. frigate Raritan, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Parker, sailed from New York yesterday, for the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico.—*Phil. News, 5th inst.*

A man named Sibbilich, who was under sentence of death at New Orleans for the commission of a murder at sea, has been respited by the President—the respite having been sent by telegraph.

The Legislature of Rhode Island assembled at Newport on Tuesday, when the oath of office was administered to Henry B. Anthony, Governor elect, and to Thomas Whipple, Lieutenant-Governor elect.

The Louisville papers mention the arrival of the Hon. Henry Clay in that city, in good health. He is counsel in an important will case to be tried there.

During the week ending the 23d ult., there were one hundred and six deaths at St. Louis, of which twenty-six were by cholera.

THE HEAD OF THE JESUITS.—Roostan, the father general of the Jesuits, is about to establish his head quarters in Portugal.

Lieut. Henry Casper, formerly of the Dragoon service, committed suicide at St. Louis on the 24th ultimo.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

District Attorneys.

OCTAVIUS N. OGDEN, to be District Attorney for the Western District of Louisiana, in the place of Henry Boyce, who declines the appointment.

SAMSON MASON, to be District Attorney for the District of Ohio, in the place of Thomas W. Bartley, removed.

Marshals.

FREDERICK G. SMITH, to be Marshal of the Western District of Louisiana, in the place of John E. King, who declines the appointment.

GOSHOM A. JONES, to be Marshal of the District of Ohio, in the place of Daniel A. Robertson, removed.

HENRY F. TALLMADGE, to be Marshal of the Southern District of New York, in the place of Eli Moore, removed.

Receivers.

JOHN H. HUGHES, to be Receiver of public moneys at Plattsburg, Missouri, in the place of Parker Dudley, resigned.

JOHN L. GREEN, to be Receiver of public moneys at Chilicothe, Ohio, in the place of John Hough, removed.

Register.

CYRUS W. WILSON, to be Register of the Land Office at Little Rock, Arkansas, in the place of William W. Stephenson, removed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Postmasters.

HENRY H. MATTHEWS, Elmyra, New York.

ELISHA STARR, Milwaukie, Wisconsin.

JOHN F. BODLEY, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

EDWARD W. LINCOLN, Worcester, Massachusetts.

JOSHUA DUNN, Portland, Maine.

ISAAC PLATT, Poughkeepsie, N. York.

By the Postmaster General.

LEVI PLATT, jr., vice Levi Platt, deceased Plattsburg, N. Y.

COL. WARREN AT HOME.—As a citizen of Iowa, Col. Warren's private character stands unsullied; as a politician, he has established for himself the reputation of being a chaste and dignified public speaker, and an able defender of Whig principles, which will long be remembered with pride by his political friends, and those who were associated with him in the canvass of 1848. Although these labors were not crowned with success, yet it is to be hoped that, like good seed sown in good ground, in due time it will result in good to our State.—*Iowa City Republican.*

MR. EWING.—Every body knows the political character of Mr. Ewing. He possesses in a remarkable degree, many of the characteristics of Old Zack, combining all his great natural qualities of head, and nobleness of heart, with a cultivated intellect, and a mind evenly balanced, such as we meet but rarely. Every body knows that Mr. Ewing is a Whig, and if you please, an ultra Whig.—*Phil. News.*

MR. COLLAMER.—By his firmness, coolness and decision, and great clearness of mind, Mr. Collamer, is gaining a reputation which must place him high upon the list of statesmen. His extreme modesty, but great self possession under difficulties won for him at an early day, the admiration of Gen. Taylor, and this brought him into the Cabinet.—*Philadelphia News.*

Fifty-one square rigged vessels arrived at N. York on Wednesday with 7437 passengers from ports in Europe.

MARRIED.

At Ware Village, Md, by Rev. C. L. EASTMAN, WILLIAM D. FIELD, of Washington City, D. C., to CAROLINE FRENCH, of Ware.

At Christ Church, Chicoppee, Ist, by Rev. Mr. CROSWELL, JAMES M. SKIFF, of this town to ANGELINE C. WINCHELL, of C.

DAILY NATIONAL WHIG,

PUBLISHED BY

CHARLES W. FENTON,

Office opposite Jackson Hall, Pennsylvania Avenue.

☞ See first page for prospectus.

The most severe cases cured.—No humbug.

VERNON, SUSSEX Co., N. J.

To George E. Stanton—Dear Sir—The Hunt's Liniment," which you sent me, I have sold and believe it has been a number of calls for more. Many persons afflicted with various aches and pains have been cured by it, as they say, effectually. One case I will relate to you, as it caused a hearty laugh, when the person related it here in the store. It is this—Mr. R. JS. Denton, a highly respectable person living in this village, had procured a part of a bottle of your Liniment, at New Milford, N. J. He is frequently afflicted with the Rheumatism, so that he can scarcely get about; he came in at noon, and his leg pained him so that he could not bear much weight upon it. His wife told him to put some Liniment on it; he says to her, it will not do any good—it is like all other quack stuffs. But she prevailed on him to try it. He did so, then ate his dinner and went out, worked all the afternoon, came in at night, sat down a while, and thought of his leg—which he had entirely forgotten—the Liniment having given immediate and permanent relief. He came over here the same night and bought two bottles of it. Yours, with respect, H. H. BETTS.

☞ Sold by all the Druggists in this city and throughout the country. Price 25 cents per bottle.

may 4—1w. GEO. E. STANTON & CO.

☞ **Smithsonian Lectures.**—Prof. HITCHCOCK'S lectures on GEOLOGY will be continued on *Monday, Wednesday and Friday* evenings of this week. Doors open at 7½ o'clock—lecture to commence at at 8 when the doors will be closed. may 7—MWF.

LIBRARY WAR DEPARTMENT, May 4, 1849.

ALL persons who may have in their possession any books or documents belonging to the Library of the War Department (which have been in their possession longer than a month) are hereby requested to return them to the Department without further delay. By order:

may 7—6t CHARLES LANMAN, Librarian.

REMOVAL.

Commission on Claims against Mexico.

THE office of this Commission is removed to F street, South side, second house East of that occupied by the Department of the Interior. WM. CAREY JONES, Secretary.

may 5—3t—Union.

LESSONS FROM NATURE.

THE moulting season is not far remote,
When every feathered bird will change his coat;
The Robin now will very soon be dress't
In all the beauty of his new red breast;
The Black bird, too, adark suit will get,
As if to vie with M. ROSENSTOCK S coats of jet—
Thus reader, at this we do find
A suitable lesson to all mankind.
Now, like the birds do we require
A reasonable change in our attire—
And M. ROSENSTOCK for this very reason
Has made preparations for the season!
Go look at his stock and you'll admire
The style he displays in his spring attire
From his great stock you can buy a cloth coat
Of elegant make, for a five and one dollar note,
And in your purchases you'll not be at a loss
For fineness of nap or for beautiful gloss;
And M. ROSENSTOCK'S (we would here suggest,)
From an I to illyou can pu chase
Of various patterns and qualities, (some superfine)
When neatness and elegance choicely combine
And then in regard to his PANTS, I will state,
That they will improve your figure and better your gait;
So to corner of Pennsylvania and 3d sts. quickly repair
And delighted you'll be when you see what is there
I earnestly request of one and all
To favor our Emporium with a call,
When each will find that he has amble reason
To imitate the birds with moulting season.
Now our word is our bond which never recall,
And our word for it—we do justice to all
M. ROSENSTOCK.

N. B. On hand—a very extensive assortment of goods adapted to the spring trade, which we sell at extremely low prices. may 7—dlf

THE DISTRICT PENITENTIARY.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In order to prevent disappointment to persons desirous of visiting the Penitentiary under my charge, I deem it proper to appoint them this: that without a permit from one or more of the Board of Inspectors for that purpose, their admittance cannot be granted, unless in those cases where the law makes the exception.

"SEC. 15. *That no person shall be permitted to visit the said Penitentiary, without a written order from one or more of the said Inspectors, except the President of the United States, the Secretaries of the several Departments of Government, members of Congress, and the Judges of the Courts of the United States.*"

APPROVED, March 3, 1849.

THOMAS PITNAM, Warden.

WASHINGTON March 3, 1849.

N. B. The Inspectors are THOMAS DONOHO and JOHN T. TOWNER, of Washington, and WILLIAM EDES, of Georgetown. may 4—3t

TO CALIFORNIA GOLD DIGGERS, EXPLORING PARTIES, AND OTHERS.—The subscriber has on hand and for sale, from the Union India Rubber Company, who have the exclusive right to use Goodyear's Patent Metallic Rubber, the following articles:

Tents and Tent Carpets, Knapsacks, Camp Blankets, Haversacks, Canteens, Leggins, Clothing Bags, Water Bottles, Tarpaulins, Caps, and Capes, Sou'westers, Texas Wallets, Gun Cases, Coats, Cloaks, and Capes, Mexican Ponchos, Overalls and Pantaloons, Gold Pouches, Air Beds and Pillows, Life Preservers, Drinking Cups, Buckets, and Basins, Traveling Bags, Portable Boats, Provision Bags, Saddle Bags, Gold Washers, Baby Jumpers, Bread Pumps,

And a variety of other articles, at the sign of the star, between 4 1-2 and 6th streets, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.

ap 7—eoltf S. EDDY.

City Intelligence.

A WONDER.—We have been informed that there is near the lime-kiln of Mr. Easby (the property of Mr. E. Denham) a pig with a mouth and chin like those of a human being, one tooth in front, and a nose somewhat akin. The pig is inclined to walk on its hind legs, cries like a child, refuses to receive nutriment from its mother, and associate with its relations, and is fed with a spoon, and sips tea! We do not vouch for the truth of this, but it comes from a gentleman of veracity who has seen the animal.

SHUTTER.—The argument why he should have a third trial will be made to day before the Criminal Court. The counsel for the prisoner seem to be confident that it will be allowed. This is the only chance to make another effort to save him from the Penitentiary, to which, though found guilty of stealing the Government jewels, he has not yet been sentenced.

The WEATHER affords a paragraph in the stead of something better. On Saturday morning it was so warm that summer clothing was essential to comfort. In the afternoon we had grateful showers, and before night cloth coats were again in requisition.

AN INFANT CHILD, two days old, probably, was on Friday left at the door of a mulatto man on the Island. It is supposed to be of his own complexion. Being a stranger, he took it in, and is about to have it bound to him. He is as much pleased with this prize as if he had drawn one of money in the lottery. He, however, does not desire any more "of the same sort."

RUN'S DOINGS.—Yesterday morning, Elkanah Smithson, residing in the ten buildings, was committed to jail, on the complaint of his wife, for threatening to kill or maim her and her children.

Henry Penny, a yellow man, a bad coin, was brought in to the Watch-house for threatening to kill, with an axe, the white woman whom he called his wife. He was properly disposed of. Rum was the cause of the above proceedings.

☞ See advertisement of Siamese Twins, in another column.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Brown's Hotel.—W. M. Hawvat, Phil'a.; T. H. Kent, Balt.; B. B. Hodges, Md.; R. B. Reynolds, U. S. A.; F. Lance and Son, S. C.; R. W. Brice, Ohio; Mr. Windsor, N. C.; Dr. Duncanson, Scotland; A. C. Pratt, N. Y.; J. H. Forsyth, Ohio; J. T. Stoddart, Md.; Dr. Saunders and Lady, Va.; F. S. Green, Balt.; J. Woodruff, N. Y.; R. M. Gregor, Md.; W. Williams, N. Y.; C. Kemble, St. Louis; C. C. McGruder and Lady, Md.; W. Parker, Balt.; J. A. Lodor, Ala.; Dr. Atkinson, St. Louis; H. Force, Va.; Mr. Woodelen, Mass; Mr. Jacobs, Pa.; L. Levin, do.; G. W. Dean, do.; J. D. P. Wallace, do.; S. M. Oram, Balt.; R. G. Dall, do.; T. Cross, Md.;

Gadsby's Hotel.—Col. C. Bowie, Md.; H. S. Mitchell, do.; C. C. Sullivan and Lady, Pa.; Mr. Diggs, Md.; J. W. Plimpton, N. Y.; Mr. Leigh, U. S. N.; Mr. Fitzgreaves, Pa; J. M. Boyd, Va.; S. P. Adams, Mass.; W. J. Anderson, N. Y.; H. Gelricks, Baltimore.

Exchange Hotel.—B Mason, Md; W. Viands, Va; J Camper, Va; R M Chew Md; J R Baden, Md; J Hunter and lady, Md; D H Gibson, Md; W McVeigh, Md.

U. S. Hotel.—Siamese Twins (Chang and Eng) and their children, N. Carolina; James Sutton, J Robb, J M Hill, N. C; T Tyler, Va; J Ewing, Va; D H Ferry, Va.

Irving Hotel.—Mr. Smoot and lady, N Y; Alex. Baker, Tenn; W S Baker, Tenn; E Schwordin, Ohio, J P Saunders, Penn; V N Collins, N Y; Duroseon Phenix, U S N; Hon D P Hayne, Florida; J Fitz Fergueson, Fla; Wm S Skinner, Mass; H Jacobs, Mass; Wm V Brady, N Y; Hon C S Woodhull, N Y; John Jones, N Y; John Smith, N Y.

Willard's Hotel.—G H Co ton, Washington; J F Hall, Washington; E C Conputit, Philadelphia; Dr. J P Alley, Boston; E M Biddle, Boston; M M Mason, La; J Searcy, La; B Barstow, La; L R Chreston, Miss Chesbrough, Roxbury; M H Daigh, jr, N Y; Miss Bushnell, N Y; T E Baldwin, N Y; B B Kercheval, Miss Kercheval, Mich; F G Young, N Y; R Row, N Y; J S Clark, D C; A Smapuy, Phil; C J Brown, N Y; E Lawrence, England; Mr and Mrs John Dore, N Y; H Whitney, N Y; W Suwell, jr. U. S. N; W Young, Md; Dr Duvall, Md.

Notice to Holders of Claims against Mexico, provided for by the Treaty of February 2, 1848.

PURSUANT to an order of the Board, notice is hereby given that the Board of Commissioners appointed under the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1849, entitled "An act to carry into effect certain stipulations of the treaty between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, of the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight," have established the following Rules and Orders, to wit:

RULES AND ORDERS

Of the Commissioners appointed under the act of 3d March, 1849, entitled "An act to carry into effect certain stipulations of the treaty between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, of the 3d of February, 1848."

Ordered, That all persons having claims upon the Republic of Mexico, which are provided for by the treaty between the United States and the said Republic, concluded on the second day of February, 1848, except the claims named in the 5th article of the unratified convention between the two Governments of November 20, 1843, to wit: "All claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of the Mexican Republic, which were considered by the Commissioners and referred to the umpire appointed under the convention of 11th April, 1839, and which were not decided by him"—do file memorials of the same with the Secretary of this Board.

Every memorial so filed must be addressed to the Commissioners, and must set forth minutely and particularly the facts and circumstances whence the right to prefer such claim is derived to the claimant, and it must be verified by his oath or affirmation.

And, in order that the claimants may be apprized of what is considered necessary to be averred in every such memorial before the same will be received and acted on, it is further—

Ordered, That in every such memorial it shall be set forth—

1. For and in behalf of whom the claim is preferred.

2. Whether the claimant is now a citizen of the United States, and if so, whether he is a native or naturalized citizen, and where is now his domicil; and if he claims in his own right, then whether he was a citizen when the claim had its origin, and where was then his domicil; and if he claims in the right of another, then whether such other was a citizen when the claim had its origin, and where was then and where is now his domicil; and if, in either case, the domicil of the claimant at the time the claim had its origin was in any foreign country, then whether such claimant was then a subject of the Government of such country, or had taken any oath of allegiance thereto.

3. Whether the entire amount of the claim does now, and did at the time when it had its origin, belong solely and absolutely to the claimant; and if any other person is or has been interested therein, or in any part thereof, then who is such other person, and what is or was the nature and extent of his interest, and how, when, and by what means and for what considerations the transfer of rights or interests, if any such was made, took place between the parties.

4. Whether the claimant, or any other who may at any time have been entitled to the amount claimed, or any part thereof, hath ever received any, and if any, what sum of money, or other equivalent or indemnification, for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which the claim is founded, and if so, when and from whom the same was received.

5. Whether the claim was presented to the Commissioners appointed by the Governments of the United States and of Mexico, under the convention of 11th of April, 1839; and if so, how the same was disposed of by said Commissioners; and if said claim had its origin prior to 11th of April, 1839, and was not so presented, then what were the reasons or causes why the same was not so presented.

And that time may be allowed to the claimants to prepare and file the memorials above mentioned—

Resolved, That this Board will be in session on the first Monday of November next, and will then proceed to decide whether the memorials which shall then have been filed with the Secretary are in conformity to the foregoing orders, and proper to be received for examination.

And in respect to the claims excepted in the first of the forgoing rules and orders, it is—

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Board, the claims of American citizens referred to in the 5th article of the unratified convention between the Governments of the United States and Mexico, of 20th November, 1843, which article is made a part of the 15th article of the treaty of 2d February, 1848, to wit, the claims "which were considered by the Commissioners and referred to the umpire under the convention of 11th April, 1839, and which were not decided by him," may now be presented to this Board for final decision, upon the memorials, proofs, and documents submitted to said joint Commissioners, and by said Commissioners to the umpire, and upon such new arguments as may be filed with the Secretary in writing, addressed to the Commissioners.

And that the claimants may be apprized of what is necessary in order to bring the same before this Board, for its consideration and decision, it is—

Ordered, That all persons having claims of this description do file a memorial with the Secretary of the Board, addressed to the Commissioners, briefly describing the claim, and the right of the claimant to receive indemnity for the injury complained of. In all cases where the original memorial addressed to the Commissioners, under the convention of 1839, does not aver the claimant, and any other person under whom the claim is derived, to be, and at the time when the claim had its origin to have been a citizen of the United States, then the said memorial shall conform to the requirements of the second articles of the forgoing rules relating to that subject, and shall be verified by oath or affirmation.

Ordered, That, when the Board shall close its present session, it will adjourn to meet in this city on the first Monday of June next, and will then proceed to consider the claims referred to in the fifth article of said unratified convention of 2d November, 1843, which may have been presented in conformity to the forgoing order, and all such cases are hereby set down for hearing at that time; and if any claimant desire a longer time in which to file a memorial or present arguments, he must file a written motion to that effect, setting forth the reasons for the same on or before said day.

Ordered, That all motions and arguments addressed to the Board be made in writing and filed with the Secretary, who shall note thereon the time when they are received; but brief verbal explanations may be made by the claimants or their agents immediately after the opening of each day's session.

Ordered, That the following Rules and Orders, relating to testimony and proofs to be advanced in support of claims which may be presented for adjudication, be, and the same are hereby,